PORTER & HOVEY, Publishers.

COLBY. - - - - KANSAS.

A TALE OF THE SUMMER.

G. Hooligan Fitz Simons was a youth of pol-As bright a youth of twenty-five as ever has been seen. He read old Sanskrit at a glance, tore Latin But, I regret to say, he made his living by his

All work or labor whatsoe'er with him did And yet his manner was so gay, so light, and frank, and free.

His creditors had not the heart to make him grieve and pine,
By pressing him for their accounts, his feelings were so fine.

"Twas in July: the month when by the beating, bring sea The city's wealth and fashion pour in mirth and merry glee To Newport, then, G. Hooligan began to work his way. His pocket it was penniless, but still his heart was gay.

His coat was of a stylish cut, in color rather His tailor for it walked the floor in anguish every night; He put up at a big hotel, walked daily on the And firted with the pretty girls who came within his reach.

There happened at the same hotel a maiden known to fame. For beauty and the million that she owned in ner own name. And in the city whence he came a score of

G. Hooligan Fitz Simons soon cast his bonny Upon the gentle lady for whom be oft did He sought an introduction, but the fates his hopes did dash.

And he could not get acquainted with the maiden with the cash.

One day he watched the bathers as they sported in his view.

When a sudden cry of anguish came from out the waters blue.

He saw a female figure in a bathing-suit of brown,
With distressing indications that the frightened nymph would drown.

Without a thought G. Hooligan dashed out a look of fearless succor in his eye so bright and clear.

A whisper passed around him; it was she he wished to know,

And instantly he saw a chance to make a pretty show.

He plunged into the water, and with his He plunged into the water, and with his strong right arm
Soon had the hapless maiden secure from fear of harm.
How opportune the moment to change his luckless lot!
He asked her hand in marriage; she accepted on the spot.

Deep joy welled in his bosom as the vision crossed his mind; A bride with such a mint of gold was surely hard to find; But joy to consternation soon at his heart was kid-

"Twas not the rich man's daughter, but it was her waiting-maid!

DISCIPLINE MAINTAINED.

The Stern Commodore and the Light-House Keepers.

The Commodore sat at his desk in his office, poring intently over his papers. He was not old in years, but he waves. The water came in through the broken windows and doors, and gallant conduct during the war of the the keepers were in danger of being rebellion could make him one. He drowned in their own sitting-room. had been trained in the severe school The ice was now piling up on the upof the naval academy, his sense of per side of the floating wreck, threatbonor was high, and his idea of the keepers must get outside to throw off requirements of duty was rigid. He the ice cakes. But the doors and winhad served as light-house inspector, dows above water were so jammed and so satisfactorily that this, with his that they could not be opened. large scientific acquirements, had made him the executive officer of the light House Board and thus he received upright into the lantern-room, Light-House Board, and thus he was from whence they could readily get virtually at the head of the service; out on the gallery, and they were now actually, also, so far as maintenance of discipline among the light-house keepers was concerned, for that was one were enabled to determine their exact ger? They could not show their light, of the duties with which he was specially charged, and for which he was personally responsible, and he was doing all in his power to bring the responsible was doing all in his power to bring the responsible. ing all in his power to bring the personnel of the service up to his own high standard.

and though not in harmony with the then Administration, he was making many friends by active interposition in behalf of those who sought his aid. He was educated, sympathetic, plausible to a degree, and had the tact of a traveled and cultured man of the

After a few words, in which he showed that he and the Commodore had mutual friends, and that they were of equal social standing, he stated that being at the capital he had been redepartment to a case of hardship which, as it seemed to him, it was only necessary to make known to the proper authorities to have redressed.

During the late winter, which had been exceedingly severe, the ice had accumulated to an unprecedented extent in the tributaries leading into the bay. One of the light-houses at the mouth of a small river had been seriously threatened. This house had not been built to withstand such shocks. one occasion when the ice came down with the tide the house had been much shaken, and several of its supports were broken. Thus it had become notoriously unsafe. In the preceding month the ice had been piled up about it, and side by the shore ice and on the other it was quite evident that it could not by the pressure of the floating ice which withstand much pressure. The two keepers, seeing their danger and knowing that they could do nothing to prevent the overthrow of the house, had gone ashore. After the elapse of a day or two, when the immediate danger had passed, they had returned over the broken and running ice, and had re-lighted the station. When the same to a greater extent, they had again gone ashore, and when the ice had on the lee side of the house. Then they have they had returned they removed their boat-falls and they removed their boat-falls are they removed their boat-falls and they removed their boat-falls are they removed the removed they removed the removed they removed the removed th and resumed their duty. The station had remained unlighted but three nights altogether. No damage had been done, so far as known, to any shipping, and while the keepers had, perhaps, violated a technical rule of the service, they had only obeyed the dictates of the first law of nature, self-power. So as the house could not get preservation, and while they might east won the rising tide they brill a light on the rising tide they brill a light of the preservation.

have overestimated the danger to which

Now, the hardship to which he wished to invite attention was that they had been forced by the inimical inquiries of the light-house inspector, when visiting that part of his district, a naval officer born elsewhere, and having no sympatny with those people or knowledge of their particular views. to feel that they were to be subjected to obnoxious criticism because of the course they had taken. They were high-spirited men who naturally re-sented such imputations, and rather than rest under them they had in a moment of irritation sent in their resigna-tions. Now, the doctor hoped that the department would see the matter in its proper light, and if need be would admonish the keepers, but that it would decline to accept their resignations. This, he thought, was necessary to calm the irritation of the people of the vicinity at what they considered the somewhat unnecessary course of the in-spector, and it would tend to restore the entente cordiale toward the general government. He would not have interfered personally in the matter were it not that he found himself to a certain extent in accord with his neighbors, that the keepers were of good family, and that, though he did not entirely coincide with the administration, he certainly wished it no such harm as a persistence in this matter would nat urally occasion.

The Commodore had quietly listened to the doctor, with an impassable face and without comment. Yes, he had heard of the affair. But, by the way, had the doctor heard of the Sharp Island disaster? The doctor had, but he was unaware of the details. "Then I will tell you," said the Commodore. "Sharp's Island light-house, like that of Choptauk, was built on nine iron piles driven into the that sand, in some twelve feet of water, Like Choptauk, it had been poorly provided with ice-breakers, and it rods, ties and braces had only been designed to resist the thrust of ordinary ice drives. They were not strong enough at either light-house to stand against the ice of such an unprece dentedly severe winter as that just passed. When the ice assaulted this passed. When the ice assaulted this light-house those who were watching it on shore thought more than once that the tower was gone. It careened until it nearly touched the ice on the opposite side, and when the great cakes would break away from around it the house would spring back with such force that every bolt in it would rattle. But in spite of all this the keepers stuck to their posts.

the afternoon of February 10. On 1881, the ice piled up on the ruins of the old ice-breaker gave way under the pressure of the flood tide, and was hurled against the light-house with all the force that had been accumulated by its being so long held back. The piles of the foundation could not stand the shock, and they were broken off in their sleeves, letting the house fall over on its side, when it floated off with the drifting ice. It was like a ship on her beam ends, with her sails flat on the ening to sink it by mere weight. The covered their self-possession. Finding that the beautiful and cost-

French lens through which The door-keeper brought in the card of Dr. Smythe, who wished for a personal interview. He was a rising young physician, but his ambition was not confined to his own profession. He was taking a keen interest in politics, and the arrival area of the light was projected was in danger of being thrown from its pedestal, they secured it by hurried lashings. It is by the condition of his lens that the efficiency of a light-keeper is determined; so this lens was naturally treir first care. And as there is nothing like the necessity for exertion to calm the mind and secure its balance, they were now enabled to think the more coolly. Though one boat had been smashed by the ice the other still hung uninjured at the davits. They could use it to go ashore. But their first fight was now over, and they concluded to stick by the stuff and do their

duty to the bitter end. Now, to make a long story short. being at the capital he had been re-quested to bring the attention of the ing wreck of a house in the biting wind and the freezing cold, wet to the skin, without fire or food, constantly braving imminent death through the waning light, and then in the black darkness, floating with the tide toward the open bay, for a little more than sixteen hours. Then, about one o'clock on the morning of February 11, 1881, the wreck grounded some seven miles away from the foundation from which it had been wrenched. And as the wreek, which was lying on its side, was pressed against the fast-anchored ice, the house slid up on it a little, and breaking it, settled back in a nearly upright position. Standing on the bottom, the building was held up on one came down with the tide.

> The exhausted keepers saw by the stars which had now appeared a wooded shore near at hand, and they then had strong hopes not only of saving themselves, but of also rescuing the property for which they were held re-sponsible. After much labor and by the use of many ingenious expedients

to keep themselves from freezing and the house did not; so it was filling like a sinking ship. The tired, freezing, starving keepers, instead of looking after their own comfort, as well they might have done when in such a sorry plight, took advantage of the little time that was left them—to do what? To save their bits of furniture, their bedding, clothing and food? No; they strained every nerve to save the property which had been intrusted to their charge. First, they cast loose the precious lens from its lashings, and wrapping it in some of their wet bedand this being the most costly and fragile thing at the station, they lowered it carefully to the boat. When this had been taken on shore and care fully stowed away, they brought off the burners. Then the heavy iron pedestal was unscrewed from its fastenings, lowered into the boat with much trouble and some danger, and it. too, was taken ashore. Then every full package of the mineral oil they used for an illuminant was saved, and even the empty cans were brought away, together with the oil measures, the box of wicks, and such of the glass chimneys as had not been broken. Then the library-that case of fifty volumes provided for their reading-was cut loose from its fastenings, and though the books were all soaked, that, too, was saved. In fact, they got everything belonging to the Govern-ment on shore that was not smashed and could be used again, including the clock and the thermometer. They even saved a portion of the broken stove, to show, as they said, that it was not worth saving. But by this time the first and second stories of the house were under water, the ice had staved in its sides, and the tide was running through it. They had saved all the light-house stuff worth saving, but they had lost all their own personal belongings; even their cooked food, on which they had reckoned to break the fast which had been so prolonged, that, too, had been carried away. If they had attended to their own goods first they might have been saved: but the keepers feared the wreck might break away at any moment, and they preferred to be true, entirely true, to the trust reposed in them.

"That was splendid conduct, true bravery," said the doctor, "but, pray, how did they come out?"

"A passing steamer was sent to their aid. The inspector, the one of whom you spoke, doctor, in reporting the loss of the light-house, spoke well of them. Let me read you what he said. This is from the official report: 'I can not commend too highly the admirable conduct of these keepers, and their successful efforts to save the movable property seem most praiseworthy.' Then we wrote thus to them," said the Commodore, reading from his letter-

"The board has learned with pleasure of your faithful and courageous conduct in remaining at your post when the Sharp's Island light-house was threatened with overthrow by ice, and particularly in saving the lens and other light-house property after the house had, on February 10, been carried away, and after you had been afloat in it for more than sixteen hours without fire or food and in constant

and imminent danger.
" 'In recognition of this proper performance of your duty the board placed your names on the list of those eserving its special commendation.

"And I hope the board won't forget its promise," said the doctor, "for those men came from my county. But between us, now, Commodore, weren't they rather foolhardy to peril their lives for a mere sentiment? What real

bay, you know."
"You don't know our steamboat men," replied the Commodore. "They go if they can get out of the harbor the more fools they-without regard to the ice. Why, a steamer went ashore on Sharp's Island within thirty-six hours after the light was carried away, and the absence of the light was alleged to be the cause of the aster. Then, too, our men are trained to understand that it is their duty to keep up their lights before and in spite of everything else. They are brought up to feel that on the maintenance of their lights may depend the safety of many lives and much property. They are instructed that they must make every thing give way to the prime necessity of keeping their lights burning. They know themselves to be the sentries of the sea. No keeper can leave his post while on duty without great danger to others and deep dis grace to himself. So those who are trained in our service will suffer, and see those belonging to them suffer, before they will flinch. And the board sternly enforces this doctrine. It has come to be known that no excuse for an extinguished light will be agreented If a light goes out so does its keeper. Some have alleged the sickness of wife or child, the need to go for doctor or nurse, as an excuse for failure in duty; but the answer is always the same There is no need that wife or child There is no need that wife or child half the balance for streets, we have should be present at a light-house, the remainder 121, 198, 2, 2, 00,000,000. Their presence is never required, and 000 cubic feet. Divide this by 4.006, their presence is permitted only on the cubic feet in Froom 16 feet square, their presence is permitted only on the cubic feet in froom 16 feet square, condition that they are never to be a and there will be 30,321,843,750,600,hindrance. Keepers are held to a high sense of the importance of their

positions." The doctor, who had begun to show signs of impatience, now said: "Yes, that is a fine idea; but, Commodore, ury, and that the world will that is a fine idea; but, Commodore, to return to the case of the poor fellows at Choptauk, I trust you will not deem it necessary to accept the resignations they sent in while suffering under the somewhat unnecessary strictures of the inspector Consider their der the somewhat unnecessary strictures of the inspector. Consider their feelings—"

they removed their boat-falls and resumed their duty. The station remained unlighted but three hits altogether. No damage had none, so far as known, to any oping, and while the keepers had, haps, violated a technical rule of service, they had only obeyed the servation, and while they might they removed their boat-falls and fastened them together, thus making a tolerably long and strong and strong and strong the floor, and the other they took ashore and haps, violated a technical rule of service, they had only obeyed the servation, and while they might they removed their boat-falls and strong fastened them together, thus making a tolerably long and strong was now pacing the floor, and had shipped his quarter-deck face. Looking the doctor squarely in the face and lowering his voice one night, recently, when a young to an intense tone, he continued: "No, sir; the resignations of these becomes will not be accepted; but," and tire crowd got shot at by his brother. "I had hoped it would be unnec

they were exposed, they were sustained in their course by their fellow-towns-men.

waited for day. The house had as in his glance, "but instead, sir, they grounded at low tide. With the light will be dismissed, sir, dismissed for the tide came in. The water rose, but desertion, sir; a crime that deserves the most signal punishment, sir."
"Oh, but Commodore, think of the

> Disgrace, yes, but not half they de-serve. Why, sir, you don't compre-hend the enormity of their conduct, taking their own statement of it. Why, sir," and here his voice began to raise, "why, sir, if it was in my power I'd hang them, sir, as deserters, placard-ing their crimes on their breasts. That I can't do; but, sir, I shall do what I can to make them and the community in which they live feel and know the detestation of the board for their dastardly conduct. You will find on get-ting back, sir, that they have been published as deserters, and that the board, to emphasize its opinion of their behavior and its admiration of the brave boys who went adrift with the Sharp's Island light-house, while it dismissed and disgraced the cowards, has appointed those two heroes to the places made vacant by the dismissal of the two cowards. Good morning, sir. Here, doorkeeper, show the gentleman

The Commodore was as good as his word—yes, better. He took such ac-tion that the light was re-established at Sharp's Island on a much stronger foundation, and the old keepers were recalled from Choptank and reinstated in their former positions, while new men were sent to the light they had left. And these admirable keepers were reimbursed from the national treasury for the loss of their personal belongings by act of Congress; but they only got what they claimed as the real value of what was actually de-stroyed. The light-house board had put the whole machinery of legislation into motion, not merely to reim-burse them, but to embody in the law of the land a commemoration of their splendid courage, their heroic daring and great faithfulness, while the new light-house erected on the site of the old one stands a monument to keep them and the noble deed they did in perpetual remembrance. — Chicago

THE LOAD-STONE.

Au Iron Ore Which Possesses the Property of Attracting Metallic Iron The load-stone or magnet is a kind

of iron ore which possesses the property of attracting to itself metallie iron. This property has been known to man from the earliest times, and the name magnet was given to the ore by the Greeks, because it was found in Mag-nesia, in Asia Minor. This ore of iron contains twenty-seven per cent. of oxygen. It is iron black in color, and has an average specific gravity of about five. The name load-stone is properly applied only to such specimens as manifest the characteristic of polarity, that is, attraction and repulsion in opposite parts. When freely suspended these specimens will turn so as to point Brush over with milk before baking. north and south. The common spelling of this word is misleading, as it has no etymological connection whatever with the word load. It is derived from the same Saxon word that gives us the verb to lead. The polar star was called the polar star (originally written lode star) because it was the leading or guiding star of the heavens, all mariners being led by this star in their voyages over the sea; and the stone which ode-stone, now universally spelled load-stone. Magnetic iron occurs in primary crystalline rocks, and most wanting in Englan I. It is also found in the form of sand in North America. slight compared to that which is devel- | feather stitching is on the hem of th oped in the compound steel horse-shoe magnet; or by passing the galit if touched with steel needles, or splints of soft iron, these will adhere to it, if rolled in iron or steel filings. These will cling in clusters to its two ends, and finally if one pole of the magnet be touched to the opposite pole of another, the two will fercibly adhere, as though fastened together with nails or screws - Toledo Blade.

HEAVEN'S DIMENSIONS.

iome Interesting Figures About the World

Any one may prove the approximate securacy of the computation for himself by performing the several operations called for. The basis of the calculation is taken from the sixteenth verse of the twenty-first chapter of Rev-

"And he measured the city with a reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal."

Twelve thousand furlongs equal 7,920,000 feet, which, being cubed, is 496,793,088,000, 00,000,000 enbie feet. Reserving one-half of this space for the throne and court of Heaven, and 0.0 rooms. Now, suppose the world always did and always will hold 990,-000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts \$31-3 years, making in all years, making a total of 2,271,000,000 .-000,000 persons, and there would be more than a hundred rooms sixteen feet

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A cool, moist soil is best for berries of all kinds. You can secure this by heavy mulching.—Boston Post.

-Ducks, after commencing to lay. drop one egg very regularly every twenty-four hours, almost invariably after night.—Cincinnati Times.

-Rice pudding: Two quarts milk. one-half teacup rice, one teacup sugar, one teacup raisins, butter size of an egg, nutmeg. Bake two hours.

-Indiana Sentinel. -The tomato is the only garden

vegetable that succeeds better without the richness of the soil of the garden. The large growth of vines makes the fruit larger and more liable to rot -Exchange -Toothache: Pulverize about equal arts of common salt and alum. Get as much cotton as will fill the tooth, damp it, put in it the mixture and place it in the tooth. This is also a

good mixture for cleansing the teeth.

N. Y. Post. -We can never rid our gardens of purslane by merely hoeing up the old plants. They mature millions of seeds, which will germinate even when green Either destroy the young plants, or prevent the seeds from growing by frequently stirring the soil .- Albany Jour-

-Neat window curtains are made of unbleached domestic, bound with strips of cretonne four inches wide. Cut lambrequin of cretonne, bind with common dress binding braid, color to match cretonne. Add tassels made of many colors of double crewel.—N. Y.

-Put all the pieces of bread that are left each day in a pan and dry them in a moderate oven. They may be beaten tine in a mortar and put away in jars for breading and pudding. They are useful for sifting over greased cake-pans to prevent the cake from adhering. - Boston Budget.

-I think that failures in celery culture are often due to late planting. Another prolitic cause is the planting of worthless varieties. A preventive for worms in celery is a mixture of salt, soot and lime mixed with the manure that is placed in the trenches with the plants .- Cor. Rural New-Yorker.

-The idea that sandy soil is best for cardens is based on the universal denand for earliness. Since Southern market gardeners ship so largely to the North, earliness is of less consequence, as we can not compete with them. Making the garden as rich as possible there need be no fear that if thoroughly drained it will not be early enough for most purposes. - Western Farmer

-Sugar Cake Made Without Eggs: Eight ounces of sugar, four ounces of butter, one large coffee-cupful of milk, nutmeg to flavor, or carraway seeds, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one and a half pounds of flour. Mix up like biscuit, the butter melted and added to the milk with the sugar. Roll out and bake in a shallow pan.

NEW CHEMISETTES.

Stylish Neck-Wear for the Last Weeks of

New chemisettes are made wider, and so long that they almost form vests. A novelty pretty for summer is the wide turned-over collar seen on pointed toward this star was called the plaited linen and percale vests. This collar is in the Byron shape, and the chemisette has tucks or stripes made to meet in points in the middle. These abundantly in metamorphic rocks, in are so long that they have tapes at the abounds in Sweden, Norway, Russia and North America, but it is almost back of the same length to meet a belt or wide tape around the waist.

Canvas and crape chemisettes for in India and in New Zealand and other dressy wool gowns are made with the South Sea Islands. The degree of at- new wide collar and deep cuffs that traction in native magnetic ore is but turn up outside the sleeves. A row of collar and cuffs, and down each side of the box plaits in the middle of the vanic current through bars of soft ore chemisette; narrow plaits are on each or steel. But the native magnet will side of this box plait. A pretty fash-draw toward it, when suspended, join is that of working a button-hole pieces of soft iron or steel placed near each side of the collar and tying a ribbon bow in it, making long loops that stand out each side. Two smaller bows are passed through button-holes

Aprons, over-skirts, chemisettes and mantles have lengthwise tucks run in them, through which ribbon is drawn and arranged in loops at the end. Standing collars are made of folds of silk muslin or of point d'esprit, and have ribbon only a fourth of an inch wide passed through them and tied in tiny bows in front. Sometimes five of these bows are in front of one collar. The sleeves have two puffs of the material of the collar drawn up by pass

ing the ribbon through them and tving bows on the inside seam. The collars

just described have guimpes attached, and the puffs give the effect of under-White mull and surah chemisettes have a standing collar of folds that fastens behind, and the front is pressed in lengthwise plaits turned toward the middle from each side. Pique chemis-ttes for traveling dresses have cords laced across the front between buttons. Very fine French percale chemisettes have the collar and tiny throat bow ornamented with drawn-work, and there are white linen sets similarly

made with pink, blue or black bor-ders attached by herring-bone or ladder stitching.

The wide mult searfs or cravats with drawn-work or embroidery across the ends are again worn with summer dresses. - Harper's Bazar.

Care of Farm Tools.

As soon as harvesting is over all the machines should be cleaned up and put in perfect order and carefully stored. It is much easier to remember then if It is much easier to remember then if there is bolt, nut or screw gone, or any little repair needed than it will be next season before they are wanted. If the wood-work is given a coat of paint and the iron work cleaned and oiled, or covered with a coating of tal-low and resin melted together, they will last much longer. When costly machines are left out of doors for weeks at a time they are rusting out much faster than they would wear out while in use.—N. Y. Herald.



DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syru FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine fustly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CEETAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Agus and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in ne case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KEETS VEGETABLE FABILY FILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

e sufficient. USE no other pill. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. DR. JOHN BULL'S RMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 821 Main St., LOUISVILLE, MY.



It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOM-ACH, KIDNEYS, BOW-ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. PASH BITTERS CURES LIVER KIDNEYS disappear at once unde STOMACH

BOWELS

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTI-PATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BIL-IOUS COMPLAINTS, &

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic proper-ties forbids its use as beverage. It is pleas-ant to the taste, and as easily taken by child-ren as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO

OR SALVE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE DOLLAR Sole Proprietors, St. Louis and Kanaas Cir.

ELY'8 CATARRH **CREAM BALN** REAM BALL For cold in the head Ely's Cream Balm works' like magic. It cured me of catarrh and restored the sense of mell.-E. H. Sherbeth. N. J.

A particle is applied into each nostrii auc to use. Price 30 cts. by mali or at druggists bercular. ELY BEOTHERS, Druggists, O The Latest Paris and New York

